Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

Another characteristic performance has been given at the Springfield Bear Garden—it is to be hoped one of the closing performances of the season. A section of the bill which passed the Senate making appropriation for the payment of members of the General Assembly, provided that they should be paid in gold. The Finance Committee in reporting it to the House struck out the gold clause. The House enclosed the Amendment and passed the bill without the clause. It was sent to the Senate, and the Senate wouldn't concur, and sent it back to the House, and the House voted to adhere to the amendment, and that the Senate should recede. The Senate refused to do it, whereupon the House, not to be place absent the matter, voted to recede, in other words, to pay themselves in gold. A sudden fit of virtue and morality afterwards seized them, and to the passage of the bill without the amendment, or with the gold clause, it was lost. Having an evening session, which gave them a few hours' time for reflection upon the character of the legal tender of the United States, in which our laborers, our merchants, our Congressmen, the President, and our soldiers, are paid, they changed their minds, reconsidered their vote, and passed the bill with the gold clause in. A fitting record to close the labors of a Legislature, which could pass the Horse Railway swindle. Honest men will breathe freer when the air ceases to be tainted with the corruptions of Springfield. If the Legislature here any self-respect, or any regard for the wishes of their constituents, they will adjourn as speedily as possible, and go home.

The rebel papers continue to bring us favorable news from our armies in the field. From the fact that they will present such news in the least favorable light, it may certainly be inferred that our forces in South Carolina and at other points, are making rapid progress, and are attended with unvarying success. The latest rebel intelligence from Sherman is that he has certainly occupied Branchville and Orangeburg. The latter place is on the left bank of the North Edisto River, forty-four miles southeast of Columbia, and connected by railroad with Columbia and Charleston. Another battle is also reported in the movement of a large force of our cavalry towards Fredericksburg. From the vicinity of Charleston the report is that a detachment of Union troops has landed at Little Britain, a report which would seem to be confirmed by the statement in the Savannah News of New York yesterday, and reports sharp fighting near Charleston on the 11th inst.

Gen. McNeil, who has been on trial before a court martial at St. Louis for some time past, upon charges preferred by Gen. Pleasanton, has been honorably acquitted by the court, and restored to his command.

The neglect of the gallant soldiers of Sherman's army in Savannah hospitals is a burning shame. Our telegraphic columns, for weeks past, have blazoned forth the abundance of Eastern cities to supply the inhabitants of that city with food. It would be a more consistent act to first supply our brave soldiers suffering in hospitals from their efforts to suppress this rebellion, and let those who have caused it wait their turn or go to work and help themselves. In this great love for repentant rebels let us not forget those who have brought them to repentance, and, whatever else we may do, always remember that our soldiers have the first claim. Let our soldiers have the food and enough of it, if every rebel from Virginia to Texas starves.

The committee to examine into the books of the Post Office expected, have reported that there was found to be a deficiency upon the part of our own troops, after its capture. This puts an end to the theory that it is pulled from rebel subterranean batteries.

The House of Refuge, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was formerly used as a Government Hospital, but has lately been devoted to the punishment of juvenile criminals.

The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated Hon. Thos. H. Seymour for Governor and Hon. Robert Averill for Lieutenant Governor. They will be elected.

Our Congressional report is devoted to a description of the solemn funeral obsequies of the late Senator Hicks, of Maryland.

Horse railway swindles are becoming fashionable. One has turned up in the Missouri Legislature precisely similar to the Chicago Gridiron, and with a handle equally long which got through both houses in spite of all the remonstrances of Governor Fletcher, like Governor Oglesby, promptly vetoed it. It remains to be seen whether the Missouri Legislature, like the Illinois Legislature, will return to their wallowing in the mire.

THE PENITENTIARY LEASE.

In the State Senate on Tuesday Mr. Strain called up the bill to vacate the Penitentiary lease. It was made the special order by a vote of 11 to 10, Mr. Mack voting with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Messrs. Cashnell and Eastman being conveniently absent. It looks as though an arrangement had been made to perpetuate this great scandal, in which three Republican Senators have had their several parts assigned to them. If we may judge from the eulogies of Mr. Trafman in the Republican Press, Mr. Bystler has made himself sufficiently acceptable to that party to be entitled not merely to a dinner to vote with them on any question that may arise.

We have had no faith, as our readers are well aware, in any practical reform to grow out of the Penitentiary investigation. Fraud and lawlessness enough have been found, but no remedy has been provided. The present Legislature are merely acting in this matter as the successors of the Legislature of 1861. A new body Legislature shall perform the same rites for this one, something will have been gained. How splendidly will the names of those members of this General Assembly appear hereafter, who have voted against every species of iniquity, regardless of partisan considerations and pecuniary inducements! Well done, good and faithful servants, will be their welcome.

The penitentiary fraud is to be continued during another two years. The Democrats voted to perpetuate it, by a failure of College. It was the spectacular artifice, and they proposed to keep it going; despite all the large promises and expenditures that could be made. The Republicans of the minority, by an almost unanimous vote, voted to vacate the lease. They will give a unanimous vote at the next election. The Democrats probably regretted that the Republicans should have a majority of the votes to keep the lease in force, and the Republicans regretted the opposite. Morality of the house are brought into the controversies. It has been shown that the lease was vitiated by the fact that members of the General Assembly were interested in it. So at the time the bill was passed. One of the Penitentiary Commissioners, appointed to guard the interests of the State, was a party to the lease. Fraud, upon fraudulent precedent, has lately been devoted to the punishment of juvenile criminals.

We are well aware that those interested in the Sanitary work in the Northwest, or indeed, in the country at large, need to be informed of the relation Mrs. A. H. Hoge and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, of this city, bear to the great cause. To their efforts, zeal and tact, are due the results reached in the Northwest in time past, the order and system evolved in the work, the fullness and roundness of detail which gave such notable results in the glorious Fair, the organization of succeeding ones. And to them is largely due the organization of the present enterprise now under taken. Liberal responses have already met the first appeals to the loyal communities of the older States, and it is in response to the invitation and suggestions of the leading friends of the Sanitary work in the Eastern States that these ladies are about to visit leading points and aid in organizing that cooperation which will make the Fair truly national features of the forthcoming Fair. With the same satisfaction with which we chronicle the other gratifying aspects of the enterprise at this stage, we wish all success to the efforts of these ladies, and to the fair, with confidence derived from the reputation that has preceded them, that the Sanitary cause in all the land has no more efficient helpers, and none better skilled to elicit interest among the loyal public, by furthering that enlightened system, on which success depends, which is all that loyal men and women need to bring them into the list of workers in behalf of the army, and the soldier. Let East and West help off the work.

GEN. SHERMAN'S POLICY.

[Savannah Republican (Union) Jan. 31.]

TRANSCRIPT OF A REPORTER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 8, 1865.

Editor Republican:

DEAR SIR—Some of the 3d instant I observed, and in answer to your inquiries I beg to state:

I am merely a military commander, and can only act in that capacity: nor can I give any pledges affecting civil matters, which are in the future. They will be adjusted by Congress when Georgia is again represented as of old.

Georgia is as not out of the Union, and therefore the talk of "reconstruction" appears to be inappropriate. Some of the people have been and still are in a state of war with us so long as they remain armed and organized. The United States must pursue them with all the rights of war, and conquer them into submission. But as soon as they break up their armies, and return to their homes, I take it they will be dealt with by the civil Courts. Some of the rebels in Georgia have committed murder and other crimes which are punished with death by all civilized governments on earth. This war was the course indicated by General Washington in reference to the Whisky Insurrection, but the civil courts have judged and executed in the time of the Burr conspiracy.

As to the Union of the States under our Government, I have the high authority of Gen. Washington, who bade us to be jealous and careful of it, and the still more emphatic words of Gen. Jackson, the United we live, and shall be preserved." Certainly Georgians cannot question the authority of such men, and almost all the people of Georgia who are simply fulfilling their commands. Wherever necessary, force has been used to carry out the decrees of the Union, and I consider that the Union will be preserved, cost what it may. And if you accumulate such forces as will overawe the rebels, and thus discourage the embers of rebellion from being fanned into flame, you will subserve the best interests of our country. There is no other alternative open to the people of Georgia.

My opinion is that no negotiations are necessary, nor commissioners, nor conventions, nor anything of the sort. A proclamation to the people of Georgia only rebelling against their Government, and absent members of Congress and Governors of States to go back into their seats, then the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

These are merely my opinions, but in confirmation of them, as I think, the people of Georgia may well consider the following words relating to the people of the rebellious States, which I quote from the recent annual address of President Lincoln to Congress at the present session:

"If we can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the government could not ask of them more, and could ask less and secure it. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain we would still have the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and some uncertain, statesmen and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members to the Congress, and whatever requires the appropriation of money.

The President then alludes to the general pardon and amnesty offered for more than a year past, upon specified and most liberal terms to all except certain classes, and promises to renew and continue it, with contemplation of special elements," and adds:

"It is still an open (and, as I think, fair) way for any excepted party still to avail himself of it."

It seems to me that it is time for the people of Georgia to act for themselves, and return in time to their duty to the Government of their fathers.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

The Present Position of the South to be Made Available Before it Evaporates.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.

There is a profound and general feeling of despondency in the country, and results in our Confederate people. It will be of no use to disguise it, and we need not attempt it with them. The people are disheartened, and the despondency and gloom are spreading from day to day. Various causes have contributed to this result. The failure of the Peace Commissioners to obtain any terms from the enemy, even those which they knew would be offered, and which they had been instructed to accept, has had a most depressing effect. The people had hoped that the Commissioners would be able to bring back peace, or at least terms which would lead to peace, and when Mr. Wright arrived at Richmond and announced that he had been unable to obtain any terms from the enemy, the effect was almost that of a thunderbolt falling from a clear sky. The same effects ensued when Hunter arrived at Fortress Monroe.

The Confederate Court made the following decisions to-day: Murphy vs. Jackson, C. C. Circuit; City of Richmond vs. Richmond Gas Company, C. C., reversed; Barker vs. Gilliland et al, Buchanan, C. C., reversed; Smith et al. vs. Smith et al, Circuit, reversed; Ellis et al. vs. Richmond Railroad Co., et. Marks, C. C., reversed. The cases of Gordon and Hill, C. C., reversed. The appointment of the draft gives great satisfaction. Every effort will be made to fill the quotas.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

In the Senate to-day petitions were presented for a memorial to Congress for the removal of Indians from Wisconsin, and for the payment of claims for depredations committed by them during the trouble in the Northern part of the State; for a law allowing Clerks of the Circuit Courts to issue writs of habeas corpus for an enrollment to be made.

The Senate voted themselves $2.50 worth of postage stamps.

A large number of bills were introduced, mainly local and private, but including a bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad to construct a railroad through Wisconsin; to amend chapter 18, laws of 1864, relative to the support of the poor; to amend chapter 71, R. S., relative to the collection of contracts for the relief of Daniel Carter, by paying $1,000 to Daniel Carter; to amend chapter 19, laws of 1864, relative to the support of the poor; and a number of the Christian Brothers attending school in the vicinity, who volunteered to act as firemen in the event of fire, and to which the officers were sent for safe keeping to the workhouse, and the balance were transferred to the old House of Refuge, located in the vicinity. It is supposed that the fire was the act of a vicious lad named Dan Burns, who was arrested and sent to the

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

The Attempt at Mediation.

The attempt now being made by a few of the meanest of the Northern rebel newspapers to bring the rebel peace conference, and if it fails Mr. Lincoln would have murdered on the head of Abraham Lincoln is beneath contempt. Mr. Lincoln, as the chief magistrate of this nation, has no power to offer the rebels any other terms than obedience to all the laws. If he desired to do so he could not. Nor would Congress or the people of the North allow him to do it. He was so distinctly told.

Mr. Lincoln, therefore, entered upon that peace conference precisely as he entered upon the presidency, viz: bound to preserve the Union and enforce all its laws. Had the rebels, however, intimated that any of the laws, acts or proclamations before or since the rebellion, were so obnoxious to them that upon their repeal they would have returned to the Union, Mr. Lincoln would have communicated the fact to Congress, and it would have been for them to act upon the question of repeal or amendment as they saw fit. Whether they should repeal the law or not would be a question purely of policy, not of right. In either case the obligation of the rebels to return to the Union and the duty of all loyal men to compel their return, would remain the same.

The President cannot act under his treaty-making power in conferring with the rebels, but under his constitutional power as their President. He can, as such, hear their grievances, and do what he may deem best, so far as a President's power extends, to secure them relief, if they think they have suffered any wrong. He could retroke any act purely his own, or recommend the revocation of any law by Congress. No more!

To attempt under his treaty-making power to strike an alliance with the rebels for a joint war with Maximillian would be to recognize the independence of the rebels by acknowledging them as a foreign nation. There can exist no treaty between a government and its own citizens, except the Constitution.

This being so, Mr. Lincoln's duty was plain. He could offer, as he did in his letter to Blair, to "receive any agent whom he (Davis,) or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send me with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country." Mr. Davis, although he has previously proposed "a conference with a view to secure peace to the countries," yet accepted Mr. Lincoln's basis of "peace to our common country" by sending Commissioners in response to the letter of Mr. Lincoln in which that basis was laid down.

Davis conducted his Commissioners, therefore the state of the correspondence gave Mr. Lincoln the right to assume that the conference was to be on the basis of Union.

Mr. Lincoln therefore instructed Major Eckert to meet the Commissioners at our lines, show them Mr. Lincoln's letter, wait for their letter, and, "if it contain their decision to come through without further conditions," to pass them within our lines. But, "if by their answer they decline to come, or *propose other terms*, do not have them pass through." Major Eckert then wrote to the Commissioners; "If you go through the United States military lines, it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference, *on the basis of that letter*, and for no other purpose, nor on any other basis, or Union."

To this the Commissioners replied by a letter, in which the point at issue is thus stated:

"We are willing to proceed to Fort Monroe, and there to have such conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair, of the 18th of January last; or with any other person or persons that he may further propose, but inconsistent with the rights of the Southern Government and popular rights, upon which our instructions are based."

This is the point by-leafing upon for them to contend that submission to the Union was "inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights, upon which our (rebel) institutions are founded." Major Eckert did not consent to this to Mr. Lincoln, but telegraphed that it "was not satisfactory," and at 8 p. m. the following letter was received by Gen. Grant:

"Sir: We desire to go to Washington City to confer informally, with the President personally, on the basis of the letter addressed *his letter* to Mr. Blair, of the 18th of January, &c., without any compromise of principle involved in the letter."

In other words, they desired to talk with Mr. Lincoln personally, without "compromising" any person on "any question in the letter," or letting him say a word about the Union. To which Major Eckert, "at 9:20 p. m. replied them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms mentioned in my letter," viz., peace on the basis of Union.

Here, then, the rebel embassy was about to end, solely because they would not fairly hold a conference "with the view of securing peace to the people of our common country" as Mr. Lincoln had expressed it, but only "with a view to secure peace to the countries."

Here, therefore, the President says that he went almost to the verge of concession. Seward, when he received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, stating that he was "convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good, and their desire sincere to restore *peace and Union*. Their *letter to me* was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct, &c., and used the same language to Major Eckert."

Here we have three sources by which to judge whether the Commissioners would negotiate for a peace on the basis of Union, viz:

1. Their letter to Eckert, which all parties, including Gen. Grant, recognized as a refusal to negotiate on that basis.

2. Their letter to Grant which evaded that question so carefully as not to be inconsistent with such a basis of negotiation, and was therefore sufficient to enable Grant to give them a safe conduct; and

3. Their conversation with Grant in which they had satisfied him that they had a *desire* to restore peace *and union*.

What they said to Gen. Grant indicative of a desire to restore the Union, we do not know, but there can be little doubt that it had reference to the plan of an "armistice," an "alliance," and a joint war with some foreign power. Gen. Grant does not say whether he regarded the plan proposed as one by which would restore the Union or dissolve it, but only that it satisfied him of their *desire* to restore the Union. The Commissioners might in the subsequent conference have solicited the President and Mr. Seward of their desire to restore the Union, and yet have proposed measures certain in the opinion of every body but themselves to abolish it. The President states that this departed from Grant "changed his purpose," and in consequence of this change of purpose the conference was held, without obtaining from the rebel Commissioners any admission that it was with the view of restoring peace on the basis of Union, but because they had satisfied Grant in conversation that they desired to restore peace on that basis.

At the conference, however, the rebel Commissioners continued to wholly dodge the question of Union in the manner thus set forth by Mr. Seward:

"The Richmond party approached the discussion of the subject of peace with the full conviction that the Constitution, and the Union of the States, and all other actual questions, were settled by the action of the public mind and the arbitrament of arms, which lasted four years, the period of time between the Government and the people in the insurrectionary States. The Government, on the other hand, was willing to hear and consider everything that any party choose to present, and for the purpose of securing peace to the people of our common country, was willing to forego, for the time, the consideration of the preliminary question of the restoration of the national authority and constitutional relations. The Government was, however, prepared to meet the question at the beginning, and to waive no part of the constitutional requirements, nor any of the principles involved in the issue which is now being contested by force of arms. The Government was willing to confer informally upon the basis of the message of the President to Congress of December last, and of the correspondence which had been had with reference to it. The Richmond party, on the other hand, was willing to confer informally upon the basis of the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Blair, and of the letter of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1864. The conference was held, though on Sunday night, in the spirit of these mutual declarations. It was brief, candid, and conclusive. It was brief, because the subject presented no debatable ground. It was candid, because the statements and arguments of the parties were reciprocally explicit and frank. It was conclusive, because the Richmond party announced at the beginning that their mission was not to discuss or treat upon the basis of the constitutional relations between the United States and the States wherein the insurrection prevails, but to secure, if possible, a postponement of that question, and of the whole controversy, to the traditionary arbitrament of the sword. The Government could not entertain any such proposition, inasmuch as the constitutional relations between the Government and the States and people involved in the insurrection constitute the very question in dispute, and the only question in dispute, which the Government could not decline to present and discuss, and which the Government could not waive or postpone, without betraying the cause of the Union, and violating the fundamental law of the land. The conference, therefore, had ended, and must end, in disagreement, unless the Richmond party should be prepared to present the question of the restoration of the national authority and constitutional relations."

The President gives a similar, though briefer statement of the rebel proposition, while the rebel Commissioners and President Davis assert in the strongest terms that the conference was based upon the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Blair.

It is evident, therefore, that while we went into the conference with a fixed policy, viz: Union, the rebels entered upon it with a policy clothed, hooded and mantled, so as to make the infatuated public, which consulted the Union solely, think it was for Union, or even a "compromise" form of meeting on a satisfying platform which could soon be filled in them and the opposite to us. At the first effort would be to arrive as to a design with the very contingency they have sought in all ways to bring about, and having accomplished this, their road to peace (Charles Stuart and John Bull against whom they have so often rebelled) independent of them is most practical, independence for the time being, while it would open their ports, withdraw our armies, replenish their treasury, recruit their armies, re-fill their arsenals, and finally consolidate their power, by their calm, and amount to a complete and thorough success, and the loss of the sovereignty of half Davis says the South would consolidate his sway, perfect his power and render a transfer of that sovereignty to the United States impossible.

But underneath this cloak, this cunningly devised dodging of the question of Union, what was concealed? Did the rebel commissioners sing their master notes reconstruction or separation? Upon this point Jefferson Davis in his speech at the Atheneum Church says:

"In the first letter which we saw Mr. Lincoln had himself in the matter declared that he would not receive us. In President Lincoln's two communications to Congress, in his proclamations, in his message, and in his letter to F. P. Blair, of January last, or in any other form or mode of communications that he may further propose, but inconsistent with the rights of the Southern Government and popular rights, upon which our instructions are based."

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"The Richmond party approached the discussion of the subject of peace with the full conviction that the Constitution, and the Union of the States, and all other actual questions, were settled by the action of the public mind and the arbitrament of arms, which lasted four years, the period of time between the Government and the people in the insurrectionary States. The Government, on the other hand, was willing to hear and consider everything that any party choose to present, and for the purpose of securing peace to the people of our common country, was willing to forego, for the time, the consideration of the preliminary question of the restoration of the national authority and constitutional relations between the Government and the States and people involved in the insurrection constitute the very question in dispute, and the only question in dispute, which the Government could not decline to present and discuss, and which the Government could not waive or postpone, without betraying the cause of the Union, and violating the fundamental law of the land. The conference, therefore, had ended, and must end, in disagreement, unless the Richmond party should be prepared to present the question of the restoration of the national authority and constitutional relations."

The President gives a similar, though briefer statement of the rebel proposition, while the rebel Commissioners and President Davis assert in the strongest terms that the conference was based upon the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Blair.

It is evident, therefore, that while we went into the conference with a fixed policy, viz: Union, the rebels entered upon it with a policy clothed, hooded and mantled, so as to make the infatuated public, which consulted the Union solely, think it was for Union, or even a "compromise" form of meeting on a satisfying platform which could soon be filled in them and the opposite to us. At the first effort would be to arrive as to a design with the very contingency they have sought in all ways to bring about, and having accomplished this, their road to peace (Charles Stuart and John Bull against whom they have so often rebelled) independent of them is most practical, independence for the time being, while it would open their ports, withdraw our armies, replenish their treasury, recruit their armies, re-fill their arsenals, and finally consolidate their power, by their calm, and amount to a complete and thorough success, and the loss of the sovereignty of half Davis says the

A New Moral Reflection.

Secretary Seward commences his dispatch to Mr. Adams on the subject of the late Hampton Roads peace conference with a few moral reflections, as follows:

"Peace is the desire of all nations. Even when they are always harbingers of war. So each as a war begins there are always who impatiently declare that they are disheartened by the atrocities of war, after an indefinite period of the same. They ask if war can never end. Even the wretched think it the best condition of human life to be at peace. Nations, therefore, not less than individuals, are always ready to accept the counsels of peace, and to welcome the return of it, when it comes, though it may be at the sacrifice of interests, or even of passions, which have been created by war. Peace is, therefore, always in order, and always welcome. It is never out of season. It is never inopportune. It is always the best thing that can happen to a nation, and the most valuable gift that can be conferred upon it. Peace is the first object of the Constitution, and the first duty of the Government. Peace is the first aspiration of the people. It is the first need of the social system. It is the first requirement of the law of nations. It is the first blessing of the Christian religion. It is the first lesson taught by the Divine Author of that religion. It is the first benediction pronounced upon human kind by the angels who announced the birth of the Saviour of the world. It is the first beatitude pronounced by the Redeemer in the sermon on the mount. It is the first consolation offered to the afflicted by the Comforter. It is the first promise of the Christian's hope. It is the first triumph celebrated in the Christian's heaven. It is the first glory ascribed to God in the highest. It is the first sentiment of the Christian church militant on earth, and of the church triumphant in heaven. It is the first utterance of the church in its collective capacity, and of every member of it in his individual capacity, in every prayer that is offered. It is the first character of the new life in Christ. It is the first evidence of the new birth. It is the first duty of the Christian. It is the first test of the Christian. It is the first mark of the Christian. It is the first badge of the Christian. It is the first distinction of the Christian. It is the first privilege of the Christian. It is the first reward of the Christian. It is the first hope of the Christian. It is the first joy of the Christian. It is the first crown of the Christian. It is the first throne of the Christian. It is the first possession of the Christian. It is the first inheritance of the Christian. It is the first glory of the Christian. It is the first happiness of the Christian. It is the first heaven of the Christian. It is the first God of the Christian. It is the first Christ of the Christian. It is the first Holy Ghost of the Christian. It is the first Trinity of the Christian. It is the first Unity of the Christian. It is the first Alpha of the Christian. It is the first Omega of the Christian. It is the first A of the Christian. It is the first Z of the Christian. It is the first beginning of the Christian. It is the first ending of the Christian. It is the first middle of the Christian. It is the first end of the Christian. It is the first all of the Christian. It is the first nothing of the Christian. It is the first everything of the Christian. It is the first heaven of the Christian. It is the first hell of the Christian. It is the first life of the Christian. It is the first death of the Christian. It is the first resurrection of the Christian. It is the first judgment of the Christian. It is the first eternity of the Christian. It is the first time of the Christian. It is the first space of the Christian. It is the first infinity of the Christian. It is the first finite of the Christian. It is the first God of the Christian. It is the first man of the Christian. It is the first woman of the Christian. It is the first child of the Christian. It is the first family of the Christian. It is the first nation of the Christian. It is the first world of the Christian. It is the first universe

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

GOLD-BEARING BONI

MUTUAL BENEFIT

PETROLEUM COMPA

SECRET DISEASES! &c.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC

BRITISH CONSULATE

U. S. A.

Special Notices.

Look! Look!! Look!!!

Dr. Jones,

Dr. Thomson

Hair Tonic

Asthma Cured.

Dr. Bigelow.

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH MEAT.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUR-

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES,

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Copartnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Petroleum.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—1400

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Educational.

THE STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

OF MICHIGAN.

Miscellaneous.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.

A Dry Goods & Grocery Business,

$150,000 the Past Year.

One of the best Locations in the State of Illinois.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

ORGANS OF GENERATION, &c.,

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Mutilation of the Constitution Almost Consummated by the Senate and Legislature.

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

The Chicago Conspiracy Case.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

A Graphic Description of the Republican Review on Monday.

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S

CATARRH REMEDY.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

LIQUID CATARRH

REMEDY

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

CURE WARRANTED

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

Stomach Bitters

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

WE INVITE THE ATTEN-

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

CURE FOR

COLDS, COUGHS

CROUP,

SORE THROAT,

AND ALL

LUNG COMPLAINTS!

DYSPEPSIA,

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR

ALL DISEASES

STOMACH OR BOWELS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE

GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

For Irregularities,

DR. SOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

DR. COE'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHEA SYRUP.

DR. SANDERS'

Three Minute Salve.

AUSTRALIAN COFFEE.—The

C. G. CLARKE & CO., Prop'rs.

New Haven, Conn.

LORD & SMITH,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS

23 Lake street, Chicago

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE DRAFT.

Meeting this Evening—Report of the Committee Sent to Springfield.

Representatives of the various Ward draft associations, and others interested in filling the quotas of the city, are requested to meet this evening in the Circuit Court Room, notwithstanding other place should be indicated during to-day. The committee sent to Springfield to endeavor to procure a reduction of the quota, or leave to make a new enrollment, will positively be on hand and make their report. The meeting will convene at half-past seven o'clock. Let there be a full attendance.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady yesterday had her pocket picked of $18 while riding in a Randolph street car.

CARMEN GUILD.—The regular monthly social meeting of Carmen Guild will be held at Bull-Fill Hall, Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR REFUGEES.—All persons interested in this association are invited to attend a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

JUDICIAL CASE.—A juvenile bounty jumper named Joseph Smith was caught yesterday. He confessed that fall in the 17th Illinois Cavalry and deserted within three days. He is known to have received large bounties.

All the Members of the Second Ward Protective Association will be well to attend the special meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at Bull's Hall, Clark street. See advertisement on first page.

ACCIDENT.—Daniel E. Burbank, a boy recently employed in the Tribune office, was yesterday charged in the Police Court with the larceny of three sets of billiard balls from the Tremont billiard room. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne for trial, and by him sent to the Reform School.

RUN OVER.—James Dargvil, son of a widow lady residing at No. 31 Nicolet street, was run over by a passing wagon yesterday. He received a severe injury to his left leg. The wagon was the property of Cushing & Co., and was driven by a German man. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

ACCIDENT.—Some man named Silas McNaughton had his left foot crushed yesterday by being run over by the cars at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Depot. Such is the statement we have received from a friend who was present. The accident was caused by the train while it was slowly moving out of the depot.

WAR PAY.—James Furney requests us to say to the members of the Seventeenth Ward Draft Association that all who have paid him any money on account of the Association are invited to call on the Secretary and get their receipts, before the election that all who have paid him any money on account of the Association are invited to call on the Secretary and get their receipts, before the Committee sent to Springfield to endeavor to procure themselves that their names are correctly entered on the books, and credits given.

Examination at Stanford.—The dedication of the new Baptist Church edifice at Evanston will take place to-day. Examination of pupils previous to the forenoon, so as to allow persons to return on the 12 o'clock train. Train leaves Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BOUNTY JUMPER.—Sergeant John Webb returned to Camp Carrington last evening with a deserter, among whom was John Seibert and another known as Dutch Sam, notorious bounty jumpers, who have heretofore been in custody. Webb is the brother of Detective Webb of this city.

LARCENY.—Charles H. Locust, a colored boy, recently employed at the Richmond House, was yesterday arrested by officer Pratt, charged with the larceny of a large quantity of clothing from the owner of the house, and also a watch. The property found in his possession will be sold at auction on the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock, for examination to-day.

ASSAULT.—George F. Porter, well known enough to be called by the Police Court yesterday, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Mrs. O'Brien. The evidence showed Porter to be a brute of the first water, and he was fined $100 and costs. Failing to pay the amount, he was quietly ushered into the County Jail.

RIVER CONFERENCE.—The committee of engineers appointed to examine and report upon the best plan for cleansing the Chicago river, are ordered to present their report to the Common Council to-morrow evening. The report is not to be held before the plan to be recommended.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—Yesterday the tug Prindiville, owned by the Messrs. Dunham, was backed across canal to the ice, and the water standing through her engine pipe she came near sinking. She was saved by the prompt appearance of the steamer Long John, who was pumped out and righted.

CONFIRMED.—Colonel Luther P. Bradley, of this city, recently promoted to a Brigadier General-ship, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

Col. E. D. Colonel, also of this city, has been confirmed by Senate by Brevet Brigadier. We congratulate these officers upon their seat position of the state which their gallantry has won.

STOLE THEIR ADDRESS.—Address Baker was yesterday arrested by Constable Bogue, upon complaint of the proprietor of the Nexton House, charged with the theft of several coverings, sheets and pillow cases and sundry other articles from the House. He was taken before Justice D'Wolf, examined, and was unable to give bail to the amount of $700 bail.

CARL ACCEPTS.—Rev. Frederick Carl, for some time past minstering at Georgetown, D. D. has, we learn, accepted a call from the Central Presbyterian Church in this city, and will soon enter upon his duties with that society. We congratulate the addition to our clerical force, being assured that our gain is a watcher watch the loss of that city may be pleased.

MISSIONARY TABLEAUX.—The Union are continuing to attract large audiences at Metropolitan Hall, both afternoon and evening. Each day seems but to increase their popularity. Every seat in the hall was filled last evening, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Those who have not yet enjoyed this entertainment have yet three days left in which to do so.

F. W. SANITARY FAIR—Notice.—The Ladies of the Jefferson will give a fine musical entertainment for the benefit of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair this evening at the Jefferson Market. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend, and contribute to this noble enterprise.

A SPECIAL MANUFACTURE.—Those who prefer to patronize home industry in preference to that of the East should purchase the Home School Reader, manufactured in using the Hadley Company Spool Thread, which is not only fully equal to Coats', but sold at a lower price. It is for sale by all the leading Dry Goods Jobbers, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Lake street.

SIMS VS. BAIL.—Richard Jones, of Adrian descent, was yesterday brought before Justice Bowen upon complaint of Mrs. Margaret Sims, charged in the complaint with having assaulted the said Sims with the intent to kill her. Jones was fined $100 and costs, failing to pay which he was committed to the County Jail. The evidence was positive and Jones was required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next session of the Criminal Court.

WASHINGTON SERENE BAND.—This evening will be a gala night at the Washington Skating Park for the benefit of the Brainerd Street Mission Sabbath School. The Washington Serene Band, the delicious music of the 5th Veteran Reserve Corps Band, the great Oxyacetium Stereoscopic-con, for dispensing views, the celebrated Artemus Ward, and the usual attractions of the rink, and refreshments. The Park should be crowded.

CAUTION.—Gough & Clark, gold and silver plaiters, and dealers in silver and plated ware, watches, clocks, and jewelry, No. 146 Dearborn street, Chicago, announce the opening of their new store at the above number, on Monday, Feb. 20th, with a full and complete assortment of the above goods, which they offer at prices to suit the times. Their long experience in the business, and determination to keep none but reliable goods, will enable them to give satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

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HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Fifth Annual Commencement Exercises—List of Graduates—The Closing Address.

The fifth annual commencement exercises of Hahnemann Medical College were held in Bryan Hall yesterday afternoon, in connection with the usual exercises, the audience was rather limited. The Great Western Light Guard Band was in attendance.

Rev. Mr. Kirby, of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, offered prayer.

Dr. A. E. Small, Dean of the Faculty, read his annual report, which was as follows:

The fifth annual course of instruction in the Hahnemann Medical College was recently brought to a close. The number of this course has been eighteen weeks. About five hundred lectures have been given upon the various branches of medical science, by the members of the faculty, besides numerous clinics, delivered recently by eminent professional men, until the long becomes almost overwhelmingly interesting. Each year adds to this ever increasing burden, considered after that we should be in possession of a building which should be more commodious, and in every way more adapted to the purposes of a first-class medical college. You must not only have an abiding faith in the soundness of your principles, which have been tested by time and upon every new fact which medical science may present, you must be prepared to accept it if genuine, and whatever previous notions it may destroy.

As fellow physicians, I shall describe to you a disease which has been under my observation, and purposely reserved from my regular course for the occasion. It is a disease which you will most certainly encounter at every step in your professional career, and it somewhat with its nature and treatment, as it is more common, and more ignorance than all other maladies combined. It is, moreover, fatal in its character—fatal to the life of the victim, and fatal to the fame of the physician. I fear of Trichinæ. There are, it is true, many varieties of this disease, as Trichinæ Spiralis, Trichinæ Tonsurans, the Trichinæ Judaicus, the Trichinæ Politicorum, the Trichinæ Mercatorum—all common diseases, and all fatal to the progressive of the very life of society. But the variety with which I am most familiar is that of the cure of the eradication of which I have so frequently charged, is the Trichinæ Doctorum—the fear of Trichinæ Doctorum.

Clothed with a little brief authority," and surrounded by honorable competition, at the bedside, the verpatient, the Trichinæ Doctorum is a disease and consumption the lawmakers of our land, and the fear of the Trichinæ Doctorum is a grandma, that it has thus far excluded Trichinæ from our public hospitals, and from our army and navy hospitals. The fear of the Trichinæ Doctorum it drives a Franklin from his noble work at Bellevue Place, it drives a Hahnemann from the army, for no other earthly reason than that he will not consent to be a party to the Trichinæ Doctorum.

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The following graduates were then presented with diplomas by Professor D. S. Smith, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, after the graduates took the usual oath:

Rufus Baldwin, Wm. Boericke, Jr., Frederick Brandenhoff, Daniel C. Gallup, Thomas L. Hyatt, H. D. Lambert, G. W. Lee, Wm. Lee, Jr., Wm. Pattison, W. Wehaus, Chas. Woodhouse, and W. W. Woodward.

The honorary degree was conferred on A. P. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y., and L. E. Ober, of La Porte, Ind.

The graduating class were then addressed by N. F. Cooke, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice. He said:

"Brother Students and Associates:"

A true copy: W. ADAMS, Captain and Provost Marshal 1st District of Illinois.

The Wards are looms were paying $600 per day to recruits. This is a very large bounty for the city to pay. The pay of a soldier who enlists in the State of Illinois is about $16 per month, and lower.

Regular Government Bounty.....$100
Cook County Bounty.....50
One Years wages.....100
Total.....$250
Nations, board.....100
Total for one year.....$1,000

This is vastly more than most men in Chicago receive for the same period.

The Fourth Ward are in the field raising the funds necessary to clothe the Ward from its quota. At a meeting held on Tuesday evening $10,000 was raised on the spot, and arrangements made to raise more.

The following table will show the whole sum paid to whom the county bounty has been paid, and their distribution among the towns and wards:

First Ward	1	Hanover
Second	1	Jefferson
Third	2	Lake View
Fourth	6	Lemont
Fifth	4	Lyons
Sixth	2	Maine
Seventh	1	Niles
Eighth	1	Norwood
Ninth	1	Orland
Tenth	1	Palatine
Eleventh	1	Palos
Twelfth	1	Proviso
Thirteenth	1	Riverside
Fourteenth	1	Schaumburg
Fifteenth	1	Thornton
Sixteenth	1	Worth
Seventeenth	1	
Eighteenth	1	
Nineteenth	1	
Twentieth	1	
Twenty-first	1	
Twenty-second	1	
Twenty-third	1	
Twenty-fourth	1	
Twenty-fifth	1	
Twenty-sixth	1	
Twenty-seventh	1	
Twenty-eighth	1	
Twenty-ninth	1	
Thirtieth	1	
Thirty-first	1	
Thirty-second	1	
Thirty-third	1	
Thirty-fourth	1	
Thirty-fifth	1	
Thirty-sixth	1	
Thirty-seventh	1	
Thirty-eighth	1	
Thirty-ninth	1	
Fortieth	1	
Forty-first	1	
Forty-second	1	
Forty-third	1	
Forty-fourth	1	
Forty-fifth	1	
Forty-sixth	1	
Forty-seventh	1	
Forty-eighth	1	
Forty-ninth	1	
Fiftieth	1	
Fifty-first	1	
Fifty-second	1	
Fifty-third	1	
Fifty-fourth	1	
Fifty-fifth	1	
Fifty-sixth	1	
Fifty-seventh	1	
Fifty-eighth	1	
Fifty-ninth	1	
Sixtieth	1	
Sixty-first	1	
Sixty-second	1	
Sixty-third	1	
Sixty-fourth	1	
Sixty-fifth	1	
Sixty-sixth	1	
Sixty-seventh	1	
Sixty-eighth	1	
Sixty-ninth	1	
Seventieth	1	
Seventy-first	1	
Seventy-second	1	
Seventy-third	1	
Seventy-fourth	1	
Seventy-fifth	1	
Seventy-sixth	1	
Seventy-seventh	1	
Seventy-eighth	1	
Seventy-ninth	1	
Eighty-first	1	
Eighty-second	1	
Eighty-third	1	
Eighty-fourth	1	
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Eighty-sixth	1	
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